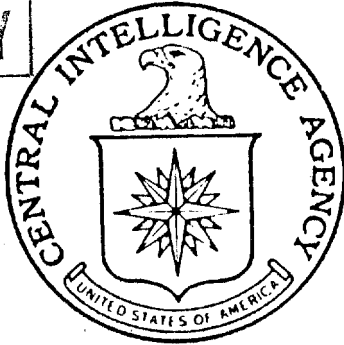


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FOREIGN PRESS BULLETIN

5 JUL 60

Selected news items primarily on
the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest
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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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ECONOMIC

CHINESE REPORT BREAKDOWN PER DAY IN CEMENT PLANT, HOUSING PROJECT NEGLECT

[Comment: Possible reflections of serious problems in manpower allocation in China are seen in the unusually high rate of breakdowns at the Mu-tan-chiang Cement Plant in Heilungkiang, as noted in the first item below, and the neglect permitted in the new P'eng-p'u housing project as pointed out in the second item below. The lack of manpower and transport facilities is said to have deterred clean-up campaigns at the housing project, and the stagnant water there is said to be breeding mosquitoes and flies, an admission which is in distinct contrast to the usual claims of "no flies in China," etc. made by the Communists.]

In the first 21 days of January 1960, the Mu-tan-chiang Cement Plant in Heilungkiang, which has 1,334 workers, had 21 major and minor breakdowns, mainly because maintenance work failed to keep up with the increased output of the kilns. Some maintenance workers gave considerable care to the main machine, but not to auxiliary machines, which, when they break down, adversely affect the main machine. (Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 10 Jun 60, p 6)

The P'eng-p'u new housing area now has more than 7,000 residents; and there is much garbage, excrement, and waste water. But since the project was completed over a year ago, not a single government unit has looked into this area. Although the residents have repeatedly undertaken shock cleaning drives, the garbage continues to pile up and the dirty, stagnant water expands into creeks, breeding mosquitoes and flies. Public health, disease prevention, and garbage collection units have been contacted more than ten times, but they all said they were short of manpower and transportation facilities. Thus, many residents of the P'eng-p'u housing project are saying that the project was completed in 6 months, but the garbage collection problem remains unsolved after more than a year. (Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 12 Jun 60, p 6)

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CHINESE MINISTRY OF FOOD ORDERS EMERGENCY NATIONWIDE GRAIN CENSUS --
Beiping, Liang-shih Pao, No 137, 25 Apr 60, p 1

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On the afternoon of 22 April 1960, the Ministry of Food convened a telephone conference of the chiefs of all provincial, autonomous region, and municipal food departments and/or bureaus to arrange for conducting a re-evaluation of granaries and an examination of accounts. Yang Shao-ch'iao, Vice-Minister of Food, delivered a speech at the conference.

In his speech, Vice-Minister Yang said that before beginning the procurement of summer grain and before beginning the new grain year, it is necessary to take stock universally and at one time of all the grain in storage throughout the nation and to see to it that accounts tally with goods on hand. Some localities have discrepancies between the statistical data and the grain in the storehouses.

For completion of the appointed tasks of this stock-taking movement, Vice-Minister Yang suggested the following measures: (1) The period of action will be uniform; the preparatory stages will begin now and run to 30 April; and on the evening of 30 April the inventory will begin. (2) This inventory will concern only state grain. Whereas the figures for grain in the storehouses must be determined, the figures for grain in transit for distribution must also be determined. Therefore, every granary, retail outlet, freight-yard, processing plant, etc. in the country must investigate to determine the amount of grain it has in storage on the evening of 30 April and the amount of grain which is being processed at that time. The amount of grain in transit will be determined by the units which have made the shipments. (3) On 5 May, each province, autonomous region, and municipality should take the figures for grain in storage and the figures for grain in transit which they have determined by their investigations, break them down into five subtotals according to the categories of grains used in commerce, i.e., wheat, rice, soybeans, miscellaneous grains, and tubers, and report these figures to the Ministry of Food by telephone. If the figures obtained by investigation differ from the statistical data of the granaries as of 30 April, the reasons should be explained. The more precise statistics and figures which will be needed after the census has been completed should be listed in detail in tabular form and should be submitted together with a summary in writing. (4) At the same time that figures for the amounts of grain in storage are being determined, a simultaneous census should be made of oil-bearing materials, gunny-sacks, tin cans, etc. (5) Certain cases which were suspended in the past should be reported upwards from level to level after the re-evaluation and appropriately disposed of.

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[Comment: The suddenness and tenor of this order indicate not only a continuing concern of the Peiping regime with the food supply situation in China, but also a serious inadequacy of the statistical reporting on that situation. Although this order has been reported in the Chinese press, it has not, to FDD's knowledge, been spelled out in as great detail heretofore.]

HUNAN IS CHINA'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF WOODEN SAILBOATS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 5 Jun 60, p 2

CPYRGHT
Hunan was the first Chinese province to achieve an average performance of 1,000 ton-kilometers per wooden sailboat; the province has produced the most wooden sailboats, with 150,000 people there engaged in the construction and shipping industries of these boats. In 1959, the average performance per boat of this type was 270 ton-kilometers; this increased to 1,318 ton-kilometers in April 1960 and is now approaching 2,000 ton-kilometers.

[Comment: Increased use of inland waterways indicates insufficiencies in other transportation areas.]

SOVIETS TO USE PHOSPHORUS ISOTOPE IN CHECKROW PLANTING -- Moscow, Sel'skaya Zhizn', 18 Jun 60

CPYRGHT
To simplify further the checkrow method of planting in the USSR, teachers of the Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni Timiryazev have solved the problem of obtaining even squares by proposing to use the radiation energy of the phosphorus isotope P-32 with a half-life of 14 days. The phosphorus plays a double role: in addition to being a tracer marking the soil, it stimulates the growth of corn. Corn fields in the USSR will soon be planted with the assistance of "atomic" seeders, which have great advantages over the ordinary types.

SOVIETS ADVOCATE SPECIALIZED PRODUCTION OF HANDLING EQUIPMENT -- Moscow, Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 20 May 60

CPYRGHT
Several hundred institutes, design bureaus, and plants are currently engaged in the production of hoist and transport machinery. This low level of specialization and concentration of production can be attributed to the absence of head plants and a head institute which could formulate a single production policy. Therefore, it has been proposed to establish a head institute and head plants responsible for organizing the production of modern hoist and transport machinery.

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[Comment: The Soviets are showing increasing concern over the poor organization for production of hoist and transport equipment, some of which is used for missile transport and erection. Specialized production of this equipment could indicate that missiles are now being mass-produced and therefore require standardized handling equipment.]

MILITARY

NORTH VIETNAMESE GENERAL GIAP STILL ABSENT FROM SCENE

The following is an FDD comment.

A photograph in the 14 June 1960 issue of the Hanoi Nhan Dan showing the ceremony at which the Dien Bien Phu Decoration was presented to visiting Albanian President Hadji Lechi by Vice-Minister of Defense Nguyen Van Vinh at the Hanoi Armed Forces Museum points to the continued absence from public functions of Minister of Defense Vo Nguyen Giap, who invariably made such presentations to visiting dignitaries in the past. Giap's disappearance from the public scene was first reported in the Foreign Press Bulletin on 15 June 1960.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL

HUNGARIAN COMMUNIQUE ON DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES -- Budapest, Akademiai Kozlony, 18 Mar 60, p 27

In every institute, enterprise, or plant with an isotope laboratory, in the event of contamination, the chief of the isotope laboratory or section must immediately report by telephone and subsequently in writing for radioactive decontamination control as follows:

In Budapest, to the director of the Budapest Public Health and Epidemiology Station (Budapesti Kozegeszsegugyi-Jarvanyugyi Allomas); 174 Vaci-ut, Budapest XIII; telephone 203-683.

In the provinces, to the director of the National Labor Health Institute (Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet); 2 Nagyvarad-ter, Budapest IX; telephone 139-096. -- Hungarian Ministry of Health Communique No 58.163/1960 Concerning Regulation of Procedures Surrounding Radioactive Decontamination

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